

Even within the scope of “critical infrastructure,” FIRRMA makes explicit that CFIUS is only to focus on the subset of systems and assets that are likely to be important to national security. There are technically a number of assets that fall within critical infrastructure sectors broadly, including everything from restaurants to amusement parks, but the bar for inclusion under FIRRMA is much higher. FIRRMA makes this clear.

CFIUS must also limit its new jurisdiction to certain categories of investors, which is meant to include foreign persons connected with problematic countries. Those categories of foreign persons are not intended to target our allies.

As under current law, CFIUS will continue to have jurisdiction over foreign investments in U.S. businesses when a transaction could result in control of the business. Under FIRRMA—and we have confirmed this point with the Treasury Department—CFIUS will continue to be limited to transactions involving a U.S. business only to the extent of its activities in interstate commerce.

Finally, a key innovation originating in the House is the protection of sensitive personal data of U.S. citizens that may be exploited in a manner threatening national security. While some had sought to expand this language to include personally identifiable information more broadly, the conference committee rejected that approach in order to focus only on sensitive data with a clear link to national security.

Again, the need for CFIUS modernization was clear, and the conference committee has worked to address it through FIRRMA. At the same time, we have ensured that expansions to CFIUS’s jurisdiction are themselves appropriately limited in order to preserve our country’s open investment climate. It is this openness to investment that drives forward our productivity, innovation, and growth, making openness itself indispensable to national security.

I want to thank Members on both sides of the aisle who helped ensure that the will of the House was reflected in the conference report. I especially want to acknowledge the author of the House’s CFIUS bill, Mr. PITTENGER of North Carolina who has been a tireless advocate for reform, and my fellow conferees from

the Financial Services Committee: the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. BARR, who chairs our Monetary Policy and Trade Subcommittee, as well as the Ranking Member of the Full Committee, the gentle lady from California, Mrs. WATERS. This legislation is narrowly focused on national security while keeping America’s doors open to investment. For that reason, it deserves our support.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO DIRECT THE SECRETARY OF
THE INTERIOR TO CONVEY CERTAIN
FACILITIES, EASEMENTS,
AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY TO THE
KENNEWICK IRRIGATION DISTRICT,
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

HON. DAN NEWHOUSE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 2018

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce an important piece of legislation authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to transfer title of certain Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) assets to the Kennewick Irrigation District (KID) in Central Washington.

This straightforward legislation, in accordance with a December 2017 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Kennewick Irrigation District and BOR, will transfer title of works beginning at the KID’s head gate and extending 40 miles east. The transfer includes the conveyance of land and project facilities and should be completed no later than two years after the enactment.

In working toward a successful transfer, the KID will include an Environmental Assessment under the National Environmental Policy Act as well as all necessary Endangered Species Act review, National Historical Preservation Act review, and a hazardous materials review. The KID and BOR have also committed to ensure that all stakeholders, tribal concerns, and local interests have a seat at the table throughout the process. In addition to ensuring the proper reviews are completed, KID will repay their allocated share of construction costs to the federal government.

Throughout Central Washington, there are several irrigation districts which work to manage and maintain reliable water supplies to cities, farmers, tribes, and recreational interest and they have done so successfully for many decades. The KID is no different. By completing this title transfer we can ensure there will be a safe, reliable, and efficient water supply for the next generation.

HONORING THE FIRST BAPTIST
CHURCH RICHMOND, KY

HON. ANDY BARR

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 2018

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the First Baptist Church in Richmond, Kentucky on their 175th anniversary.

In 1843, Madison Campbell and other slaves came together in faith. They first built a log church that was the foundation for present day First Baptist Church. As the church grew, they built a brick building and expanded facilities over the years. Reverend Campbell served as pastor until 1896. The church has been led by nine devoted pastors over its history. Reverend A.C. Goodloe was the church’s eighth pastor and was active in the civil rights movement.

First Baptist Church’s current pastor is Reverend Dr. Robert Blythe, who has served since 1981. Under his pastorate, the fifth church building was constructed on the historic site of that first log cabin church. The church is an active part of Madison County, serving those in need. Over the past 175 years, countless lives have been touched by the word of God received at First Baptist Church. From humble beginnings, this church has grown and affected many lives in a powerful way. They have been Lighting the Way since 1843.

I congratulate the members of First Baptist Church in Richmond on their 175th anniversary and wish them many more years of successful ministry, serving God and reaching out to the community.